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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/500,945	06/30/2005	Matthew G. Boston	GC705-2-US	3223
7:	590 03/29/2006		EXAMINER	
Lynn Marcus-Wyner			PADEN, CAROLYN A	
Genencor International Inc 925 Page Mill Road		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1013			1761	
			DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/500,945	BOSTON ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Carolyn A. Paden	1761	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDON	N. mely filed n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31.	January 2006.		
	is action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	ance except for formal matters, pr	osecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4)	awn from consideration. ed. are rejected.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examir 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptable and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examir 11.	ccepted or b) objected to by the e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is of	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). Djected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri application from the International Bures * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applica ority documents have been receiv au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:		

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The rejections of the claims under 35 USC 112 and 35 USC 102 have been dropped in response to applicants' amendments to the claims.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 & 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Seaver (1946 article) and see Table II.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seaver (1946 article).

Seaver discloses that solutions of carbohydrates and amino acids readily form browning compositions (see Table II). In Table I ascorbic acid was heated with glycine to form a browning solution. The claims appear to differ from Seaver in the recitation that lysine is the selected amino acid

and in the recitation that di-keto gluconic acid forms a browning composition with an amino acid. Given the broad teachings of Seaver, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to expect that lysine would provide browning equivalent to that shown in the Seaver composition. It is appreciated that di-keto gluconic acid is not mentioned but this compound is described in the specification as being an ascorbic acid intermediate. Given the treatment of ascorbic acid in Seaver, one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected that intermediates formed.

Claims 1, 3-5, 10-14, 17-24, 27 & 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hurrell (Food Flavors) and Seaver taken together.

Morton discloses the Maillard reaction, at page 400, as being a reaction between a reducing sugar and an amino acid. At page 402, the reaction between a dicarbonyl and an amino acid is disclosed as a subsequent reaction. Both of these reactions are known in the art to result in browning products (page 402, figure VI.2). Lysine is especially mentioned in the Maillard reaction at the top of page 403. Seaver discloses that solutions of carbohydrates and amino acids readily form browning compositions (see Table II). In Table I ascorbic acid was heated with

glycine to form a browning solution. The claims appear to differ from Seaver in the recitation that lysine is the selected amino acid and in the recitation that di-keto gluconic acid forms a browning composition with an amino acid. So even though the particular sugar acid of claim 3 is not mentioned in the references, it would have been obvious to expect it, as a di-carbonyl sugar acid, to form a browning compound in the Morton reaction. It is appreciated that all of the uses of the composition are not mentioned in Morton, but the use of the product does not carry any patentable weight to the composition.

Claims 6-9, 15-16, 25, 26 & 28 are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carolyn A Paden whose telephone number is (571) 272-1403. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Milton Cano, can be reached on (571) 272-1398 or by dialing 571-272-1700. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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CAROLYN PADEN 3 - 23-06
PRIMARY EXAMINER /761

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